NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Progress of the Yellow Fefer and Cholera.

ANOTHER FATAL BAILROAD ACCIDENT,

&c.,

From Washington.
FHE GREYTOWN BOMBARDMENT—THE CASE OF THE FRANCH CONSUL AT SAN PHANCIS O—DESTATCHES FROM CHINA—THE DIPPICULTY WITH SPAIN—A BITTER PILL FROM MAINE.

bardment has been communicated to Mr. Marcy by Mr. Crampton. It is very mild, and will scarcely call for any sharp rejoinder. England appears to have her hands so full in the East that she is more than usually polite to

Mr. Marcy has sent a long despatch to the French go vernment about Dillon, the French Consul at San Franfully sustains the action of the American government.

Important despatches have been received from China and the danger of injury to American commerce from the lawlessness of all parties. Mr. McLane will probably be

It is the opinion of the diplomatic corps generally here, that further difficulties with spain are to be ap ded. General Pierce is quite nervous on the

The late elections in Maine have greatly alarmed the President. So anxious was the Administration to insure an endorsement from that State, that ex-governor Anderson, Commissioner of Customs, was sent on there to the trouble and expense.

From the East,

MAINE ELECTION-FIRE IN CANTON (MASS.)—ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE FALL RIVER
BAILBOAD, ETC.

One hundred and four towns and plantations in the Sixth Maine Congressional district give Milliken, fusion, 4,197; Fuller, democrat, 2,870; Smith, whig, 1,463. No

Rinaley was destroyed by fire, with the shop of Lyman, hat manufacturer. Mr. Kinsley loses \$40,000, for which he is insured in Boston and Roxbury.

At Bridgewater, on the Fall River Railroad, last nightthe train came in contact with a team containing two men, staving the chaise to pieces and instantly kill-

ing one of the men.

The jury who for the last month have been investigating the cause of the Granite Buildings in Broad street falling, returned a verdict this afternoon that the on the part of the owners in not ascertaining the on the part of the owners in not ascertaining the stability of the foundation wall, and also that Mr French, one of the owners, when warned of the danger in season did not take proper measures to avertit They also declars that proper means should be taken to ascertain the stability of all buildings going up in the city.

TRENTON, Sept. 19, 1854.
The New Jersey Prohibitory Law Convention meets in Tuesday next.

PROGRESS OF THE YELLOW PEVER AT THE SOUTH. BALTIMORE, Sept. 19, 1854.

New Orleans papers of Weinesday last are received.
They contain Galveston dates to he 10th inst. at which
time the yellow fever continued to prevail there.
The Savannsh Georgian of Sanday, expresses its belief
that the yellow fever was degreesing in that city. The

death of J. W. Earris, of the firm of Harris & Brown, DEATH OF A LAND OFFICE CLERK FROM CHOLURA.

John Barnhill, a clerk for a number of years in the Land Office, died here, it is supposed of cholers, this morning. He returned from a visit to Pittaburg a few THE CHOLERA AT PITTSBURG.
PITTSBURG, Sept. 19, 1864.

PITTERURG, Sept. 19, 1864.
Tc-day, up to this evening, there were sixty deaths from cholers, but the number of new cases have diminished. The rain which has fallen this evening, it is hoped, will prove salutary.

RORTALITY IN CHARLESTON.
CHARLESTON.**
CHARLESTON.**
The deaths yesterday by sellow tever were seventeen.
The deaths for the week were one hundred and sixty, of which one hundred and twenty-seven were from yellow fever.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19, 1854.

The steamer Trenton, with her passengers, on the downward trip from New York, was run into by a brig, above Tacony, and struck a few inches aft the starboard

County Fair at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 19, 1854.

A county fair will be held in this place to morrow, which will continue for three days.

Bleeting of the Canal Board.

A special meeting of the Canal Board is to be held on the 25th inst., to locate the new line of the Eric Canal between Brighton and Macedon.

A Policeman Killed by an Irishman.
Culcado, Sept. 18, 1864.
An Irishman, named Patrick Cunningham, stabb
police officer Caspar Hanel, who had arrested him, that
ferroom, killing him instantly. Cunningham is
jail.

The cotton market is unsottled. Nine hundred bales sold at prices ranging from 6c a 9 %c.

Extensive Fire in Broadway.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—LOSS SUPPOSED TO BE UPWARDU OF \$50,000.

Shortly after nine o'clock last night an alarm of fire was struck for the Fourth district, caused by the discovery of fire in the fourth story of the building No. 598 Broadway, occupied by Frederick A. Vrede & Co., cabinet makers. The first floor of the building is occupied by John L. Westes, looking glass manufacturer. The premises extended through to No. 182 Crosby street, bounded on one side by the Club House, and on the other side by the bath house kept by John M. Partiand. Considerable excitement was produced at a distance, and hundreds, or, we may say thousands, ran to the scene of conflagration, believing it to be Niblo's theatre or the Metropolitan Hotel. The firemen, however, were soon on the spot, and commenced to play on the premises; but it was with much difficulty, as the building was a very lefty four story, and the access to it was very troubesome.

The fire seemed to have originated in the fourth story at about the centre of the building used as a manufactive of the building, but as spread with great rapidity each way, extending, however, much quicaser towards Croeby street than towards Broadway. In about an hour the beams in the roof were burnt through on the rear building, but as the covering was tin it did not fall in with any weight to damage the floor polow. The fire spread to the third floor on the rear, and at about 18 o'clock the fire was subtined, so much so that it became exicent that it would not extend beyond the building in which it originated There was considerable suspicion exhibited by the firemen respecting the safety of the walls, as if fire took place in the rear, and at about the lease of property by the fire and water must be very considerable probably upwards of \$50,000, all of which, we understand, was covered by insurance. The looking glass stock apposed to damaged some by water. The

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New York Whig Store Convention.

10GNOSTICATIONS OF THE PROPABILITIES—CAUCUSES AND SEGARS—THUBLOW WEED'S PRO-

The Whig Convention promises to be lively. The Seward men will have it all their own way. Out of a list of one hundred and fifteen delegates, only about twenty are silver grays. Several hundred outsiders have

Thurlow Weed is busy. Judge Ira Harris is his man for Governor, though Geo. N. Patterson, of Chatauque, it is thought, has a better chance The Know Nothing candidates cannot win The Seward men prefer the of their ticket. Street rumors say that Fitzhugh cannot win for Canal Commissioner—A H Williams wants it. About half of the forty candidates for Governor are here. Raymond wants to be Lieutenant, but unless Patterson or some other Western man is nominated for Governor, his chance is worse than nothing. Several informal caucuses, with wine and segars as aids, are now being held at the Globe Hotel.

Raymond, and others of the lobby, so they may not ap pear to be acting in convert with them. The New York ers are very indignant at Thurlow, and say that this year he will not have his own way. They hope to get the votes of the Fastern counties for Savage.

The last rumor is that we shall have some Know No things on the ticket, and a sop for them in resolu-tion:—also a bid for the anti-Nebraska men at Auburn next week, and a delicate advance towards the Maine lawites. Spalding, of Erie, has a good show for the

Governor's place on the ticket.

The New York delegation is now in caucus, and they will unite on Favage. Weed and the lobby keep apart from the public view, in order that they may act me effectively in private. It seems now that Weed will beat, as he has tact and a working majority. His first choice is Patterson for Governor, and Raymond for

There is an ominous stillness in the political atmosphere, and it might presage storm; but the Seward men say the silver grays have not moral courage enough to

Thurlow Weed has been hard at work, and is in stron opposition to Spaulding. He is playing off George W. Patterson, of Chautauque, against him. A secret caucus has been held, and is just over. In this it was arranged be temporary chairman, and Dr. Elisworth, who is also an alternate, is to be permanent president. There are rumors that Weed is willing to yield the Governor for the sake of securing the Lieutenant-Governor and Canal

The Whig Convention for the nomination of candidates for State offices will assemble to day in the city of Syra-

CLINTON—A. B. Kingaland.
CAYUGA—I. Mathew J. Stiles; 2. Wm. Muir; 3. W. W. Manchester.
CHINARGO—I. George P. Avery; 2. Dwight H. Clarke.
COLUMBA—I. Wm Bryan; 2. James M Wild.
DERLAWARE—I. Wm. Murray, Jr; 2. Daniel Stewart.
DUTCHESS—2. Edwin Hall.
ERIF—I. A. M. Clapp; 2. Warren Grainger; 3. W. Hambleton; 4. Luther Baxton.
Freex—E. T. Williams.
Franklin—A. B. Parmalee.
Fruiton—iimothy W. Miller.
Genfere—I. Il. U. Soper; 2. Charles Kendali.
Herstimen—I. Oliver Ladue; 2. James M. Rose
JETTERSON—I. A. C. Clark; 2. Lewis Palmer; 2. Hicam
Pawey.
Kinos—I. John L. Fpaies; 2. Lucien F. Birdseye; 8.
John M. Perty.
Livingeron—2. O. D. Lake.
Montgowen: A. Scott Slean; 2. W. E. Lansiog.
Montgowen:—I. A. Scott Slean; 2. W. E. Lansiog.
Montgowen:—I. A. Smith; 3. Dennis McLaughlin; 4.
John H. Martindale.
Montgowen:—I. H. Smith; 3. Dennis McLaughlin; 4.
John Hewett, Jr; 5. John D. Westlake—Robert Murray; 6.
Thomas B. Fifer; Y. Fa nuel A. Choningham; 8. Stephen R. Therns; 9. M. A. Southworth; 10. J. H. Welsh;
11. John H. Briggs—John Cooper; 12. Wm. S. Wood; 13.
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr; 14. Geo. Merritt; 15. Joseph
Height; 16. Richard Reley.
Nacama—1. R. W. Germain.
GNEDA—1. P. V. Kellogy—D. M. Prescott; 2. George
W. Coucè; 3. R. G. Savery.
Oncanaca—1. Irvin Williams; 2. Abner Chapman; 3.
Getrge Stevens.

George Stevens.
ONTARIO-1. John L. Dox; 2. N. J. Milliken.

ORIEANS—John Ryan.
ORMEGO—1 Chas Rhodes; 2. Henry Emmons.
OFEGO—2. J. C. Turner.
ORANGE—2. J. W. Gott; 3. Wm. F. Wheeler.
BIGHMOND—Herry J Seaman.
PENNSSRAER—1. A. H Shelton; 2. John P. Ball; 3. S.
R Bluer.
ROCKLAND—J. B. Wandle.

SUPPORT—I. E. E. D. Skinner; 2 H. W. Van.
PULNIYAN-Chas. B. Rooga.
IIOGA—B. F. Tracy.
TOMPKINS—2. Albert Phillips.
UISTER—I Wm. Hull; 2. Maurice Wurts.
WARREY—N. E. Shelden
WASHINGTON—I. James Gibson; 2. Wm. E. Wolcott.
WATNE—I. E. W. Bottom; 2 O. Archer.
WESTCHENFILL—I. Wm. C. Howe; 2. Henry Dubois.
YATES—E. J. Fowle.

The Free Democracy.

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION AT AUBURN.

The members of the Free Democracy and the Democratic Lesgue, assembled isst night at No. 359 Broadway, in accordance with the call, to nominate delegates to the State Convention which is to assemble at Auburn on the 25th. As the occasion was one of considerable importance a full attendance was anticipated; but, strarge to say, the whole number present did not exceed two dozen persons.

as Secretary. After the reading of the call for the Au-burn Convention, on motion a committee of three was appointed by the chair to nominate delegates—Messrs. Bryant, Marshall, and Oberbower--who reposted the fol-Alternate.
John Brown.
Dr. J. E. Snodgrass.
Dr. A. S. Ball.
Lauriston Hall.
Charles Scholey.
James F. Boorman.
S. F. Russel.
Leace H. Bailey.
Lyman Sheewood.
Andrew Lester.
James O. Bennett.
B. M. Fowler.
E. A. Stansbury.
Wm. S. King, Jr.
John McMullon.
Wm. S. Underhill.

lowing names:-

THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS—MERTING IN TARRANY HALL.—
A special meeting of the Democratic Republican General
Committee will be held in Tammany Hall this evening,
as advertised. If members take our advice they will attend in force. The elections are at hand.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DEMOGRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Bosrow, Sept. 19, 1854

The democrats of this city met in their wards last night and elected delegates to the State Convention to be held at Lowell on the 26th iast. Resolutions approving of the administration and its measures were adopted in a majority of the wards, while in others, according to the Times—a democratic paper—such a harmonious spirit prevailed that resolves approving the policy of the general government were not deemed necessary.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Rejection by the Czar of the German

Propositions for Peace.

THE CRIMEA EXPEDITION.

THE FINANCIAL PRESSURE IN SPAIN.

The Departure of Mr. Sickles for Madrid with Important Despatches.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN GIBSON.

STATE OF THE MARKETS,

The Atlantic, from Liverpool, on September 6, arrived at her dock at 73% o'clock yesterday morning. Her news is later by one day than that brought by the Ottowa

The Cunard mail steamer Arabia arrived at Liverpoo at 7 o'clock, on the evening of Saturday, September 2.

Among the passengers by the Atlantic were Lieut.
Bartlett, U.S. N., (special agent of Treasury Depart-

ment,) and family.

The Atlantic passed the Baltic, hence for Liverpool, at 9 o'clock Sunday evening, the 17th inst, in lat. 41 31,

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, OFF SANDT HOOK, Monday Night.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. As this ship has fallen behind her usual time of arrival, I deem it of sufficient interest to the public to state, been caused by encountering a gale of unusual violence in lat. 52 42, ion. 38 W , which, during the interval between Funday, the 10th, midnight, and Wednesday, the 13th, midnight, (barometer falling to 28.25.) caused this mobie ship a trial of her strength and sea qualities, such as only can be appreciated by those who have been at times at sea in vessels not equally well provided with

During twenty one years of the trials insident to a

During twenty one years of the trials insident to a sea life, I have not before met a gale of greater severity, and in no instance have I known the wind to blow a hurricane gale for so many consecutive hours.

The consequence was, that the good Atlantic had to contend against a cross sea of the most trying character, and the present condition of her disabled stem and wheelhouse, (though not in any way endangering the safety of the ship) abows to the most casual observer the weight of the blows she received, and how great are the requirements in all steamships, and that they should be like the Atlantic, stanneh and streng.

For the twelve hours preceding the moon of the 12th, the Atlantic made but fifty five miles to the weatward From noon of 12th to noon of 12th, she did not make a single mile, although her engines worked beautifully six turns per minute, all that could be permitted in such a sea.

From noon of 13th to midnight, only sixty miles—the captain gradually easing up the engines as the wind and sate fell.

This revere ordeal adds a new wreath to the laurels of the Atlantic, under the guidance of her skiful commander. May the number of such ships be incressed.

Pespectfully, your obscient servant,

W. A. BARILLITI, Lieut. U. S. N.

There is nothing of importance from the sent of war Up to the 21st of August no movement had taken

place at Varna.

The last accounts would lead us to suppose that a do was re-opened to negotiations. The Car refuses the in-terference of Austria; and it would appear from the London Times that he unconditionally refuses to evacu-ate the Turkish territory. He also returns an absolute

The intel igence is confirmed that the Austrian and The last Paris Moniteur has the following:- General

Pressis.
According to accounts from Constantinople of the 25th of August, the artillery had embarked at Varna, and the

The Spitfire and Sidon had destroyed the barries raised by the Russians to impede the navigation of the

Queen Christina had been seized with severe illnss

of the brain, from excitement.

The Liverpool cotton market remained steady and quiet when the Atlantic sailed. Breedstuffs had ceased their downward tendency. Harvest prospects magnificent.

El Tribuno, one of the Madrid journals, states that Mr. Soule, United States Minister, has resigned.

The high price of bread and breadstuffs has caused soveral riots in Belgium. At Mechlin, Courtray and Menin, the rioters, among whom were a great many women and children, smashed windows and even plundered some baker's shops. The soldiery had to interfere and at last accounts more troubles were apprehended.

The Lloyd of Pesth says.—The fallure of the house of Hoffman & Sons has led to the suspension of payments of that of Gabriel Francki, of Pesth; and the houses of Woerowach and Magbar have been compelled to suspend

Elysée, in Paris, has been promoted to the rank of graud officer of the Legion of Honor. Dr. Barrachin, a member of the Council of Public

Utility, at Constantinople, in the time of Sultan Mahmond, has just died in Paris.

North America for two companies of artillery, now in garrison at Montreal and Quebec, to return to head-quarters at Woolwich forthwith. They are to bring with

quarters at Woolwich forthwith. They are to bring with them their horses and full equipments.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times, writin on September 2, says:—According to all accounts the cholera is working its deadly task as actively at Bomarsund as at Vanna. Some accounts mention that the French have already lost 500 men on Aland. Other accounts mention a loss of from thirty to forty daily without saying whether this includes the deaths on board the fleets. One of the results of the presence of the choiera at Aland is, that the authorities at Dantsic (and it is to be presumed, those of the other Baltic ports will soon follow their example) have ordained that all vessels coming from these waters shall perform quarantine, an less more than four days from there, and with no sick on board. This arrangement will materially interfere with the convenience of getting coals and provisions on board the numerous vessels that arrive there for that purpose from the combined fleets.

Wrespondent of the London News. writing from St.**

rge Sanders on George Peabod, 's Fourth of July Dinner. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, S-pt. 5, 1854. In a letter from London published in your journal of

Aug. 22, I am represented as having given my hearty sanction to the pre-ramme of the already much discussed Peabody Fourth of July dirner. Whilst I did not feel called upon to protest against the order of the proceedings, I don't choose to be repre-sented as approving. I was not consulted either by the legation or by Mr. Peabody, and am responsible only

or being present of an entertainment which was perfect-in accordance with the antecedents of the host. I had, it is true, unasted, suggested to Mr. Peabody the

following order of seatuments for the national festival under his auspices. But as they were not accepted, I adopted them substantially, for the evening entertainment at my own house.

1st. The Fourth of July, 1776.

2d. The Constitution of the United States.

3d. The Henors and Statesmen of our Revolution.

4th. The Sovereign People of the United States.

After the tribute due to the character of our institutions and the memories of our national origin, I was indifferent to the order of what might follow. But, as a matter of citiquette, at a discover where a large number of liberal Englishmen were pre-ent—a feature of the entertainment which, as a happy mode of starting republicant the ghts in the British mind, met my warm approval—I at the "Sovereign of Great British" would have, hentire propriety, followed the "Sovereign Citisons," the Queen holding the same relation to the British mation as the citizens of the United States to the goat republic of America, while the President is only the first officer of the sovereign citizens. A distinct as knowledgement of the true source of American power should be made at American mational celebrations, abroad, and should have prown out of this one of Mr. Poshody's many hospitable international entertainments. I am satisfied that whatever errors of judgment may have been committed, his case was to premote good will between the people of the two countries. The proceedings at the dinner would not in themselves probably, have provoked reproving criticism. It was the false character given to the conduct of different gentlemen by ill judged reports in several of the London papers, which created all the reorimination which has succeeded the entertainment.

Respectfully, your fellow citizen,

The Navoleon Destiny-Rejection of the German Proposa by Nicholas—No Prospect of an Attack on the Crimas— Royal Congress at Boulogne—Departure of Queen Chris-tina—Cholera—Agricultural Meeting—Theatricals—

the rise, and progress, and subsequent result of the Euro-pean crisis which commenced in the latter half of the nineteenth century, will find his materials rich in dramatic details; and we, who are obliged to stand by, waiting for the tardy fulfillment of the various denouements,
have some reason to envy the gratification a future gen
eration may receive from the moving diorama the intercating volume will afford him. With what emotion will
the author indite the first leaves of his book—how graphically will be glance at the winding up of that great war, singular career of one, the incarnation of the spirit of singular excess of one, the locarnation of the spirit of silence, who—despised, and moded, and scorned, de-feated, exiled and imprisoned for more than a lustrum, as if, iy the wand of a necromancer, suddenly bursts before the eyes of the affrighted kings, and in the name of his martyred ascestor summoned all Europe to listen to his word; and as the reader scans page after dent was so wonderfully to follow out-he will perhaps think that the world must have been very deficient in

living this marvellous history, and conjecturing, as well as we may, its future moves, its present phases, and its strange contrasts and contradictions. At this very mo. ment there is full occupation for our minds. It is clear that Russia does not intend to have anything to do with present of Bonnardin. Austra conceives and the present by the occupation of the Principalities, and there is an ominous sound from the shores of the East that the great expedition cannot take place this year. The last accounts inform us that Marshal St. Arnaud was then holding a council of war as to the feasibility, under the state of suffering which choiers and fever had subjected the army to, of attempting any strack on the Crimes this season, and the common opision seems to be that no such venture will be made. Should it be so decided, it's quite impossible to overestimate the complication that may arise. The old proverb about the unfortenate canine once getting a bad name will be most essentially illustrated in the person of Lord Aberdsen. In all English wars the Prime Minister is pinned to the skew of this general, to a certain degree, and must rise or fall with him; but in the case of Lord Aberdsen, suspected of having sympathies with the enemy, such a pestgemement or active measures cannot fall to be attended with the worst consequences. A change of ministry will be certain, and some or the consequences hinted at in the letter of your English correspondent who signs himself "University Cluu" will, in all probability, result. But what may take place in England is nothing to that which a ceasation of active hockilities may give rise to among German interests; and the year 1856 may possibly open up the Eastern question sgain under strangly different auspices to those of 1864. The cholers and the fever have been bad enough, hearen knows, and no doubt they have left the army weak-ened and dispirited; but, it is well understood, the worst is past. The extreme heats have aiready gone, and the prospect of immediate action, one would think, would tend to revive the whole spirit of the forces. The crisis is one of those which seems to call for some galiant young spirits, such as the French revolutionary war gave birth to, and who by breathing into their followers a spark of their own boldness of finglishmen, that

designed for binself—and on the other the Dute of brachent, his son, to whose grandfather the now dominant object of France owes it that his head is still on his shoulders.

And rumor speaks yet of another royal persuage who is to assist on this occasion—the young King of Portugal, who, likewise, is to do his devoir before the great Emperor, whose grandaire was a simple avocat of Corsics, but who will probably tell the young King what chause he has of an Iberian crown.

And speaking of theria, the private letters which I receive from Spain tend to show that the departure of Queen thristina has rather improved than not the propects of the republicans. It is believed that her trust will not the less be proceeded with, and that mo mareby may thus be defiled and drawged in the mud, without any of these extenuating acjuncts which the presence of the party arraigned might induce. The Queen Mether, visibly before the world, would so violate the ancient Ppanish pressinge in favor of lingly government, that a symeathy most fatal to republican ascendancy might apring up; but now that the culprit is personally safe, the trial can be made to wear a digrifted and patrictic aspect, and the injurious tendency of measorchical institutions be renered manifest. The great dread among the liberal party is, lest the divisions of the ministry should let in another actor on the stage, whose aword has before now been so sharp on the liberties of the people. Narvaer has expressed his desire to go to the baths of Blarritz, but he is still on the territory of Spain, and already his name is refer in man's meuths. There is more real sympathy be ween O'loonell and Narvaer than between the former personage and Espartero. O'lonnell is a member of the princely house of Tyronznell; he is known also to be proud of his accetry, and conscious of his own importance. Espartero has before now paled. Fortunately, the heart-need erection of barriandes at the removal of the twen has before now paled. Fortunately, the heart-need erection of barriandes at

swe way. The earny displayed by the government is said to have produced a good effect on the population, one at 35.

The Moniteur state that Napoleon having learned that, in a circular from a Freete to the May care and Mub Prefects of his department, there was a kind of recomplete that, in a circular from a Freete to the May care and Mub Prefects of his department, there was a kind of recomplete that, in a circular from a Freete to the May care and Mub Prefects of his department, there was a kind of recomplete that, in a circular from a Freete to the May care and Mub Prefects of his department, there was a kind of recomplete that the content of the Medical Transport of the Medical Transp

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

MADRID—DEPARTURE OF QUREN MARIA CHRISTINA FROM MADRID—DISPERSION OF THE GLUBS
—ATTEMPT AT A COUNTER REVOLUTION—QUET
RESTORED—ADDRESS OF ESPARTERO TO THE

the Bauquet of the Liberal Fram, excusing bisself from accepting an invitation to be present at it:—

Gentiases.—It is with regret that I find myself prevented by the extreme delicacy of my health from accepting the invitation with which you have innonced mether this you may be assured that I should flave heartify taken part in the patriotic beauquet destined to colebrate the invincible constancy with which a part of the press of Madrid has it the latter days known how to unite in the same sentiment, and direct towards the same object, the discordant elements of a cartly which only required to place itself in accordin order to trimply over the shaneful despotism under which a policy as fastidious as abject crushed the freedom of thought and stifle, its most legitimate aspirations. I have hailed with profound reflection and with all the ferver of hely en'husias in the result which has worthly crowned such noble efforts; it only remains for me to offer up my wishes that those who have so powerfully contributed to place Spain in the glorious pash which has just been opened to her may continue to be her indofatigable supporters until truin shall be disembarransed from all the obstacles which may still obstruct it, or only render it little practicable. Spain may, if she wishes, pacifically coase idate, and in a few months, what preserving Registand could achieve only at the price of two revolutions, of a war of twenty years, of a despotism of tweive, of a change of dynastics, and of a century and a half of internal agitations and struggles. Aid her, gentlemen, is this task, still more difficult than your own and which it is nevertheless necessary that she should review if a she mishes to place her liberties, and with her liverlies her glory and her future grandeur, out of the reach of the periodes and the treasons which will be attempted against her by the Shrri of tyranny, the assassion peid by power. The heart of Young America, be assured, will palpite with joy and happiness at the warm and perfuned breves which w